Vitamin-D and Its Immune Benefits May Be Result of Bio-Chelation Effects

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Introduction

Although there is now a clear link between Vitamin-D and improved ability to resist viral infections, the exact mechanism of the benefit is unclear. For example, taking Vitamin-D does not cause an increase in leukocyte counts.

Abstract

During the SARS-2 outbreak of 2019-2021, it was observed that respiratory patients with serum levels of Vitamin-D below 36 ng/dL who required artificial respiration were highly likely to succumb to the disease, but those with Vitamin-D levels above that value were highly likely to survive.

I propose that not only did supplemental Vitamin-D have a curative effect (patients in hospitals are typically not permitted to take their regular multivitamins, ironically, often causing a further decline in health) but that the virus, itself was causing the serum level of Vitamin-D to decrease, even for patients continuing to take Vitamin-D.

I propose that an experiment be conducted in which a patient is given a certain dose of Vitamin-D and that their baseline serum level at that dosage be established. I propose that the patient be exposed to a cold virus intentionally in order to introduce a viral load to their bloodstream. I propose that we then test to see how this affects the serum Vitamin-D level.

I predict that Vitamin-D acts as a chelating agent of sorts as most virii are misidentifying the Vitamin-D molecule as a living cell to be invaded. When the virus cell attempts to penetrate the membrane of what it thinks is a living cell but which is actually a Vitamin-D, the cell becomes permanently attached to the D Vitamin molecule, which is ultimately filtered by the kidneys.

Conclusion

The presence of significant amounts of Vitamin-D in the body, therefore, slows the spread of viral infections through healthy cells and buys the immune system the time it needs to produce antibodies to counter the infection.